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VOTES MUST DECIDE.

The Democratic nominations for the Legislative ticket in this county include some very superior men in both ability and character. They are above reproach. They could not, if elected, be bribed, bullied or coaxed into supporting unworthy men, leaders or measures.

There is no taint upon them of slavery either to a creed or machine. Their nomination places earnest Republican voters in a trying situation. They do not want Utah represented in the Senate of the United States by a Democrat; at the same time they do not want a man elected to the Senate who will serve Utah only in a supplementary way, his highest mission being to serve the authorities who in Utah control a religious organization.

It is a clear case that if Apostle Reed Smoot is elected to the Senate of the United States by the next Utah Legislature, two things are liable to be established. One is that henceforth only apostles will attain to that position from this State; the other that the man who will be called the Senator from Utah will, admitting that he will do the best he can for Utah, at the same time, regardless of the exalted office, regardless of his oath, necessarily be subject to a power which he has been trained from his cradle to hold as the sovereign power of this world, subject to men who, in their official position, claim to speak by direct authority from God. If this attached only to religious matters, we would be silent, for religious freedom, and religious slavery if they want it, in this country are guaranteed to all people. But the claim does not stop with that. It claims the same authority in politics that it does in religion, and, that accepted, means, so far as those in power who believe in it are concerned, the absolute perversion of the principles on which our Government was founded, and, with a Senate and House filled with Smoots, the Government would cease to be a Republic and become an absolute Theocracy. No matter what its outside form might be, it would in truth be an oligarchy as unyielding and unyielding as ever enslaved any portion of the people of the earth.

Hence the election of Senator this winter will be the most serious act that any Legislature of Utah has ever been called upon to perform. This is of course assuming that Apostle Smoot remains a candidate. We have been thus explicit in order that voters may have a full understanding of the situation to guide them in reaching a conclusion to govern their votes.

To elect Apostle Reed Smoot to the Senate of the United States will be the turning down in Utah of American methods and adopting here the methods which, since the beginning of civiliza-

tion, has made every people of Asia a servile people, for, no matter how soft the glove is, within it is an iron hand.

By all this we do not mean that Apostle Smoot is not a kindly man, of fair attainments. We do not mean that he would not, if elected Senator, have an earnest desire to faithfully serve the whole Republic and Utah in particular. But we mean that in that high place his first allegiance would not be to the flag and the high sovereignty it represents, but to Joseph F. Smith of Salt Lake City, who, in Apostle Smoot's estimation, is the vice-regent on earth of the Great God in Heaven.

To this allegiance Apostle Smoot is bound by faith and by oaths more binding than our Government's advent.

If the Mormon Church authorities were acting in good faith; if their highest desire was for the welfare of the whole county, they would serve an ultimatum upon Apostle Smoot reminding him that no man can serve two masters; that he must take himself out of the political field or resign his apostleship. If that is not done, then voters must decide for themselves how to cast their votes for the Legislative ticket.

DISQUIETING.

The spirit which prevails in the labor circles of the country is the most disquieting and discouraging fact of the hour. Labor declares that it is not receiving a fair proportion of the profits that come of toil, capital is pointing to the fact that labor never before in all the world's history was receiving compensation so generous, and the contemplation of the situation is embittering the minds of both capital and labor.

Then the advocates of a great political party are increasing the discontent and irritation by appeals to the masses to rise in their might, break the fetters upon them, by smashing the trusts and doing away with the tariff. And this is with the experiences of 1893, 1894 and 1895 fresh in the memories of the people!

In the meantime the families of thousands of striking workmen are suffering for want of the earnings of husbands and brothers who are idle; enterprises are halting because of want of material which manufacturers cannot supply; the poor of the great cities are suffering exceedingly for want of supplies which, because of the strikes, cannot be furnished.

Then, while denouncing trusts and monopolies, the really great combine of the country is the aggregated labor unions, for the organization assumes to control labor, to not only dictate the terms on which men shall work, but to take from men who do not belong to the great combine the inalienable right to earn, by the sweat of their faces, their bread.

Under the present conditions of society we see but one remedy. This is a government of law. There must be framed and passed a code, binding alike on employer and employee, through which, in case of disagreement, the differences can be swiftly adjusted on an equitable basis.

This must be, or chaos will come soon; for neither labor nor capital may be permitted to bring suffering upon tens of thousands of people from which both draw their revenues, and who rely upon them for certain necessities. This doubtless was the thought which caused the President to summon representatives of each to Washing-

ton. There are thousands of shivering children in New York today because of the price of coal, or rather because the coal cannot be obtained at any price. That such should be the case is an impeachment of the wisdom and justice of our people and government. It could not be much worse if the people were as barbarous as so many fanatical, howling Dervishes.

It is an indication that society is resolving itself into its original elements and that under the new, complex problems presented the American people are beginning to reveal the fact that they are incapable of self-government. The situation is so serious that it must be radically improved, and quickly, too. It cannot be through demagogic assaults upon the rich and demagogic appeals to the baser passions of the poor. It will not be cured by calling out troops and raising walls of stone or of bayonets around the citadels of capital. The remedy must come through such a code as intelligence, guided by a sense of exact justice can dictate, keeping in thought that the needs of capital and of labor are interdependent and that an injustice to either will, in its rebound, work harm to the other.

FROM CAIRO TO THE CAPE.

The railway from Capetown to Buluwao, 1,500 miles, is completed. The next thousand miles to Kasali is promised within the year. Then about 480 miles will remain to be built to connect with the road in Egypt and it is said a concession has been granted for that. The total line to make the northern connection will be but 20 miles less than 3,000. The Egyptian line will be about 1,000 more. With that finished, the new outlet ought to give to the poor of Europe a vast new land in which to make homes. The road will cross two zones. All products of the soil used by men ought to grow in profusion along that line. It ought, in a few years, to be England's greatest colony; indeed, it will be the beginning of a new creation, and a transformation wonderful to see. Who knows what mines await discovery there, what basis will be supplied for new, great enterprises? It is no wonder that Cecil Rhodes felt when he knew that he was soon to die, that his work was but half completed. When Gordon unfolded his schemes for the building up of a great empire in Africa, Rhodes asked him what his dreams would avail him, he having no means to carry them through, and declined to join with him. But he went away to the South, first made a fortune, and then began the conquest of that continent. Could he have been spared fifteen years longer, what might he not have accomplished? But the work will go on. No one man is a necessity; the dawn of a new civilization is reddening the east of Africa and the day of enlightenment of that land is near.

Before the writer, in a Democratic newspaper, is an article denouncing the Tinplate trust. One would think, with the history of the creation and progress of the Tinplate industry in this country, that Democratic journals would be silent on that particular subject.

The Democracy elected a President on the scare, awakened in the hearts of old women because of the perils that would come to housekeepers when the awful tariff on tin plate should become operative. There were no tinplate manufacturing in the United States. The country was paying \$22,000,000 per annum for the imported article,